# THE DOLLAR WREKLY BULLETIN

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MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, MARCH 5

From the Chicago Times. The Obligation of Military Officers to Obey Unlawful Orders.

Gen. Meigs, in response to certain inquiries of the Senate committee for investigaing the frauds in the chartering of transports, gave his opinion respecting the duty of subwe here append:

'I should add that in my opinion neither the Secretary, President, or any other officer. can legally compel a subordinate officer to obey illegal orders. The obligation of obedience is obedience of lawful orders of a superior, in the military as in the civil service. The Supreme Court has decided that a military officer cannot justify himself for committing any unlawful act by pleading the

command of his superior officer.' The circumstances eliciting this opinion from the General were the inquiries proposed by the committee as to his having in to the Quartermaster's Department to John Tucker, Assistant Secretary of War. While, as can be readily seen from the General's letter, he had grave doubts of the right of General waived the question of the lawfulness of the order and obeved it. Whether he did right or wrong in so doing is not our present purpose to inquire. We wish to get at the correctness of the opinion given as to the duty of subordinates in obeying unlaw-

The Senate committee say, with reference led by such men. Quartermaster's Department to Tucker, that 'it can neither be justified upon principle nor by its results,'-thus plainly indorsing ful order, certainly Gen. Meigs could justify the transfer upon principle. Here, then, we have the opinion of one of the oldest officers in the service; the opinion of the whom were abolitionists with Sepator Grimes at their head, coinciding, that subordinate officers are under no obligation to obey unlawful orders. In other words, an democratic votes. unlawful order is no order.

The Legislature of Kentucky a few days since passed, with but one dissenting voice, a resolution requesting the restoration to the service of Col. John McHenry, who had been dismissed for returning fugitive slaves to their owners. His regiment was infested with runaway negroes, which he did not wish to be burdened; neither did he wish the Government to be burdened with their tempt the laws of Kentucky which made the harboring of them a criminal offense punishable with fine and imprisonment.

in Kentucky who had made greater sacri- abiding set, we left the place where the Confices for the Union, who had a more brilliant record, or whose character in public and private life had won greater or more deserved confidence. He was dismissed. without a hearing, in disgrace, from the

that the dismissal of Col. McHenry upon then, until the Lord only knows how many the grounds assigned in the order for his dismissal was a gross cutrage upon a gallant officer, and an insult to the State of Kentucky-that he had not transgressed any ar-

The new article of war added in March last was a flagrant violation of the constitution, and therefore void. The construction placed upon that article by the President plain truth. was unwarranted, and while Col. McHenry might lawfully disobey both the article and the President's construction, he only disobeyed the last, consequently the allegations in the order for his dismissal were false.

THE FIRST CARGO OF TEAS FROM JAPAN. -The bark Benefactor, Capt. Perry, which arrived yesterday from Yokohama (bay of tended to violate any, the offences were Yeddo,)brings the first cargo of teas imported into New York from Japan since the opening of trade with that country. Hitherto the teas and silks of Japan have found their way to the Atlantic States, via China. where the teas have been refined and repacked. The Benefactor's cargo has been prepared in Yokohama, with especial reference to its sale in the American market, the firing and packing being superintended by of China, known as Moyune, differing chiefly in this, that it is perfectly pure and free from all coloring matter. While the Japan tea is not deficient in strength, it has a delicacv and softness of flavor which has already made it very popular .- N. Y. Journal

"Figures won't lie," is an old and homly expression; yet few can look upon a fashionable woman figure and say as much.

The poat of a horse is the gift of nature. That of many an ass is often of nature. That of many an ass is often the work of a tailor.

For the Dollar Weekly Bulletin. The Reign of Despotism in Kentucky.

was to have been held on the 18th of February, and went up to that nest of unclean birds, Frankfort, to perform my duty. I had satisfy me that efforts were being made to what I saw at our Seat of Government. prevent the holding of the Convention .-Officers of Kentucky, who had not the manliness and nerve to interfere themselves, were secretly at work preparing the military for an interference. These State officers are and of Kentucky. Constitutions and laws Can such an imposition long deceive the peowell known, and if peaceful times shall ever all just minded men.

cheats, deceivers and false claimants to the their dispersion was cognizable, with a full "Louisville Journal" and "Frankfort Com- the grand jury which was in session, withmonwealth" were loyal democratic papers, out requiring them to investigate it, and reand Adjutant General Fin nell (sound him fuse a special jury to investigate and enquire ordinate officers to obey illegal orders, which Frenchified). Wolfe of Louisville, Bush of into all that had happened, at the instance Clark (Senate), Bell of Boyle (House), Jno. B. Huston of Clark (House), Underwood of Warren, and so on, were the true blue democrats-the old wheel horses, the time honored servants-those who were always for a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States and for what is so well known and called "State rights." Papers which never had a sentence commendatory of any thing that was everdone by democracy, since their publication began, until now, and men who never cast a vote in their lives but obedience to the orders of the Secretary of against the democracy, actually set up to be War, transferred business properly belonging the true representatives of her time honored principles; and stranger than all, actually succeeded in making the military believe it was true. Farewell Jeptha Dudley, Gov. orders. But the day may come when the the Secretary to order such a transfer, the Meriwether, Jack Leathers, and the hund- foul plot against our liberties will be unreds of men who never knew any thing in masked and shown up in all its naked depolitics but democratic principles, who came formity. to Frankfort to attend the Convention-vou are cast out, forced to vamose the old demo-

The Convention was not allowed to make them nominations for State officers and no other will be allowed to make nominations ex- self possesion or be thrown off his balance. the opinion of Gen. Meigs. If a subordinate cept such as receive the endorsement of this The demogracy of the North and Northwest officer is under obligation to obey an unlaw- new concern !! So says Col. Gilbert in his will understand who are the true men, when military department, embracing the Capitol they learn who broke up the democratic of Kentucky, where abideth all the Execu- Convention. tive power and sovereignty of Kentucky, in Supreme Court; and the opinion of the Sent the person of James F. Robinson, another of ate Investigating Committee, a majority of the glorious list of democrats who, perhaps, though he has lived in the democratic county of Scott all his life, never gave three

Hang up your fiddles, my old unterrified, unwashed, flat-footed men, who used to be so called by the papers and men I have referred to-the sweet scented, newly flavored, newly fledged birds have gotten your nest. They will hatch you a set of rulers old rags in Levent. The Turks, the Greeks with the aid of the military, next August, which will be the very quintescence of all support; nor did he wish to treat with con- that ever was democratic-yes and well flavored with abolitlonism.

It is enough to say of Col. McHenry, in not allowed to hold a Convention. Col. Gil. this connection, that there was not an officer bert said we should not, and being a law vention was to have been held.

On the night of the 18th, armed soldiers paraded around, and spies and pimps kept the poor fellows from their sleeping, running to tell them the dispersed delegates were Hence, rags and custom-house returns yield opinion by the Senate committee, we say assembling, here now, and at another place a clue to the actual state of society. places were visited by officers and soldiers. I heard of two houses, that of a Mrs. Major. a widow lady, and the house of a Mr. Steele. the following anecdote of President Lincoln: ticle of war or order issued by a superior of- I also heard of their preventing a prayer pation, I suppose. This is no fiction but

heard a grey-headed lawyer state very briefly and quietly, that if as had been stated there had violated any law of the land or incognizable in that Court. That the charges made, that they were here unlawfully and for unlawful purposes, by men whose oaths would be believed, and he therefore thought duty to the law, duty to the civil authorities, duty to God and country, required that as the regular grand jury had been adjourned Chinese, sent to Japan for the purpose. The the night before, (a singular adjournment in tea of Japan resembles the finest green tea the face of what the jurors saw themselves upon the streets), that a special grand jury should be summoned and charged specially to enquire about the purposes of the meeting there and if found in violation of law, to have all hands engaged therein indicted.

Jno. L. Scott, who used to live in Maysville, and who has gotten to be a terribly great man up there, being Commonwealth's inconvenience of retail dealers. They are lic policy, which, if successfully inauguAttorney, (not by the grace of God and a made in vast quantities at the Philadelphia rated, would disgrace our country in the fair vote of the people, but by force of bayo - mint, where they are exchangeable for Gov- eyes of the civilized world, and carry lust, nets and the locking up of one his opponents

pelling of the other to withdraw, just as his Honor, the Judge, is said also to have been I was a delegate to the Convention which elected,) opposed the motion for the jury, and the Court refused it, saying the men who came here were disloyal and deserved hardly arrived, before I heard enough to said and done. I came away disgusted with

We have a Governor who knows his duty "but doeth it not." He is charged to see the laws faithfully executed and to uphold and sustain the Constitution of the United States Democrats of Kentucky demanding war?gave us the right to hold a Convention, but | ple of Kentucky? return to us again, will be shown up in their he saw them all trampled in the dust, his true light and will receive the execration of fellow citizens driven away from their meeting by the soldiers, he knowing for weeks The amusing part of the operation was, before that the Convention was contemthat these men were claiming that they and plated and making no objection to it .their friends are the true democracy, and we, He saw the only Court of the Country where who were to hold the Convention, were the crime of the meeting or the crime of title. To be a little more special: That the knowledge of what had transpired, dismiss of a respectable citizen and officer of the Court-the Commonwealth's Attorneysolemnly urge and beg the Court not to allow the investigation. Both evidently fearing that it would result in showing that the Convention was to be held for a lawful purpose, and that the delegates had been most foully, wrongfully and unlawfully deprived of their legal rights, and that one of the most damnable conspiracies against the right of free speech and against the right of the people to assemble to consider of the unhappy condition of their country would have been exposed.

> No one blamed the officers or soldiers, for it was well understood they acted under

These men who got up the scene I have described, are trying to force the conservacratic ranche, to make way for the new set, tive people of Kentucky into a position where they can have a pretext to drive

Go it Abolitionists! Go it Negro Worshipers! You falsely say we are a contemptible little number of Traitors, and yet you never hear our foot treads you dont be-MASON COUNTY.

Rags .- It is a curious fact that nearly all the rags annually imported into the United States from all foreign countries come from Italy. The circumstance is due to two bers of one Confederacy.

1. Italy is in fact the receptacle of all the and Syrians use vast quantities of chean cotton cloth; and the Archipelago and the whole Levent are swept by the Greek and Italian coasting smacks, about the size of our clamboats, who trade for rags which But to go back to my parrative-we were country peddlers collect. These rags ultimately get to Genoa, Trieste, &c., and are shipped to America.

2. There being no free press and few books printed, there is no home demand to work the rags up into paper. The population can neither read nor write, and, of course, epistolary correspondence is rare. No country, where the mass of the population can neith-

The President's Song at Antietam. 'Manhattan,' the New York correspondent of the London Morning Herald, tells

'Faney a President, sir, calling upon an meeting at the Christian Caurch, fearing the officer on the bloody field of Antietam. ladies and gentlemen would make a nomi- to sing him a a song. It is a fact that President Lincoln, when he visited the battle-field of Antietam, before the corpses had been buried, called upon an officer, who On the next morning, I strolled into the had been reported to him as a good song-Circuit Court, which was in session, and singer, to 'step out and sing me a song,' and then in an open plain, in hearing of the dying and in sight of the sightless dead, the officer sung for the President of the United ments. and published, the delegates who had come States 'Jim along Josey.' What a splendid but much abused ruler old Nero was .-His tyrancy never slaughtered as many bodies as Lincoln's incompetency, and though he fiddled while Rome was burning, he nevhad been very distinctly and emphatically er called out one of his officers to sing 'Jim' to prove destructive to the existing monied along Josey."

It is mortifying beyond measure that the Chief Magistrate of the American people should be thus represented before the eyes of the world. We trust that he will at once instruct his organ in Washington or in New York to deny peremptorily the truth of this statement. One or the other of them should at once inform the public by authority that has struck a serious blow at the rights of the it was not an officer (of the army at least) States; erected an almost impassable barrier upon whom President Lincoln called for a between the North and the South, in attack. ecdote, and had no nub to it. song among the fresh graves of our dead ing the people of fifteen States through a soldiers at Antietam, and that the song that domestic institution which is blended with was sung to him there was not 'Jim along their social fabric, and over which the indi-Josey,' but 'Picayune Butler?'-N. Y. World.

NICKEL ON THE RISE. - Copper and nickel of eighteen per cent., to the great loss and faction, has ventured upon a system of pub- Gazette. ernment legal tender notes at par, but even rapine, and murder into every household of nickel refuses to be a basis for our inflated | the slaveholding States. at Camp Chase last election and the com- currency, and hence the heavy premium. Resolved, That the act of the Federal Ad- a beautiful saddle color.-Logan Gazette. out perfume.

For the Frankfort Yeoman.

For the edification of the so-called Union ing preamble and resolutions just adopted unanimously by the Democratic State Conthat there can be any affiliation or co-operation between the Democracy of the North test oaths, arbitrary and illegal: demanding peace, and the so-called Union HONESTY.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, It is the privilege and the duty of a free people, living under the guaranties of a written Constitution, which combines the provisions of an organic law with the great principles of federation and fraternity, to frankly and fearlessly assert their rights; to freely canvass the acts of their appointed servants, and to reaffirm the great truths which underlie the government, and upon which for three-quarters of a century, have securely rested the liberties of the people; and whereas, the present Administration of the General Government has, for nearly two years, been in armed collision with the people of more than one-third of the States composing the Confederacy, and in the prosecution of the existing war, has assumed powers utterly at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution of the United States; it becomes us as the representatives of the conservative people of Connecticut, while re-asserting our determination to adhere to the true principles upon which our Union is founded, and proclaiming our devoperately condemn the errors of our public potism: officers: and whereas, the administration of Abraham Lincoln has violated the Constitution of the United States in many of its most important particulars; therefore

1st. Resolved, That the United States are a Confederacy of States, coequal in sovereignty and political power; independent in their separate organizations, and reserving to each, all rights not granted by the Constitution to the General Goverment.

2d. That while as citizens of Connecticut we assert our devotion to the Constitution deliberately avow that the liberties of the emancipation. people are menaced by Congressional and rights of her people.

3d. That while we denounce the heresy of secession as undefended and unwarranted by the Constitution, we confidently assert. that whatever may heretofore have been the opinion of our countrymen, the time has now arrived when all true lovers of the Constitution are ready to abandon the "monstrous come so alarmed you have to run after the fallacy" that the Union can be restored by the armed hand; and are anxious to inaugurate such action, honorable alike to the contending sections, as will stop the ravages of war, avert universal bankruptcy and unite all States upon terms of equality, as mem-

4th. That the Democracy of Connecticut, sympathizing with their conservative brethren of the Middle and Western States, pledge themselves to unite with them in the in view the cessation of hostilities between the North and South: the reconstruction of define the rights of the States: the restoration of those fraternal feelings which form the true foundation of the federation, and the erection upon a more enduring basis of the temple of the Constitution.

5th. That the Militia of Connecticut are the natural guardians of the liberties of her Executive officer, acting under and by auer read nor write, can afford to export rags. thority of the laws of the State; and any and late publication: all acts of the Congress of the United States violative of the sovereignty of the States in relation thereto, should receive the execration of a people justly jealous of their liber-

6th. That the Militia bill recently introduced into the Senate of the United States. by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, is subversive of the sovereignty and rights of the States, and designed to make them mere dependencies upon the Central Government: unconstitutional in its provisions and dangerous to the libertles of the people, the authorities of each of the States should steruly resist the operation of a scheme so fatal to the just relations which should always exist between the Federal and State Govern-

7th. That the "banking system" recently passed by the Senate of the United States. based as it is upon an unconstitutional and irredeemable issue of paper currency, cannot fail, if forced upon the people of the States institutions of the several States, and is covertly designed to establish a vast central "money power," alike unknown to the Constitution of the United States, and dangerous to the principles upon which our govern- federate prisoner that Hanibal Hamlin is a

ment is founded. 8th. That the President of the United States, by his Emancipation Proclamation, vidual States possess exclusive control and power; and regardless of the great lessons of the past, the National Executive, in pander-

ministration in suspending the writ of habeas Who are the Democratic Party of the corpus, the arrest of citizens not subject to The Suppression of the Frankfort Con-North! What are they for—Peace or military law without warrant or authority transporting them to distant States-imprisoning them without charge or accusation-Democrats of the Kentucky Legislature, and denying them the right of trial by jury, of all they got. This is in substance what was the edification of the people of Kentucky witnesses in their favor, and counsel for their generally, we ask you to publish the follow- defence-withholding from them all knowledge of their accusers, and the cause of their intentions; but this act of military authority arrest-answering their petition for redress is a flagrant violation of the right of the citiyention of Connecticut. Who can suppose by repeated injury and insult-prescribing in zens to peaceably assemble. Col. Gilbert many cases as a condition of their release

In the abridgement of freedom of speech and of the press-in suppressing newspapers upon that ground. If the charge was true, ship wholly incompatible with the freedom and try the suspected parties. His course of thought and expression of opinion:

In the establishment of a system of espion- justification. age by a secret police to invade the sacred privacy of unsuspecting citizens:

In declaring martial law over States not in rebellion, and where the courts are open and unobstructed for the punishment of crime: In attempting to strike out of existence, out the country:

In the attempting of enforcement of compensated emancipation:

In the proposed taxation of the Laboring negro, and place his labor in competion with thority of the military, and Colonel Gilbert so taxed white man:

Virginia, erecting within her boundaries a far enough to prove that it was necessitated new State without the consent of her Legis- by public danger.

and Federal, invading the reserved rights of the Legislature to allow them the use of the the people and the Sovereignty of the States House, as a condemnation. It is true the and if sanctioned, destruction of the Union, press and Legislature believe their principles establishing upon the common ruins of the ion to the Constitution, to firmly but tem- of the States, a consolidated military des-

And we hereby solemnly declare that no American citizen can, without the crime of civil liberty. infidelity to his country's constitutions, and the allegiance which he bears to each, sanc- the course of this party by the open and letion such usurpations. Believing that our gitimate exercise of argument and persuasilence will be criminal, and may be construed into consent, in deep reverence for our Constitution, which has been ruthlessly vio- Colonel Gilbert, by his course, has changed lated, we do hereby enter our most solemn protest against these usurpations of power.

Resolved, That in connection with our fellow-citizens of other States, we will use our and the Union, and will hereafter, as we have utmost influence to prevent the payment of heretofore, support with zeal and energy the authorities of the United States in the full Constitutional exercise of their powers, we warranted Executive project of compensated

soldiers who enlisted to sustain the Constiserved by the energetic action of State au- tution and the Union. in the great depriva- men are entitled to the protection of the thority; and we are determined to maintain tions and hardships to which they have been and defend the honor of our State, and the subjected in sickness and in health; that we demand in the name of justice and humanity, that the great frauds which have de- law is superior to the military—whether our prived them of proper food, raiment, and lives and fortunes are held at the will of care, shall be exposed, and the authors duly minor military authorities or not? punished, and we insist on their being promptly paid for the services rendered.

the public treasure by self-constituted pa- one, but many masters. Every district is triots, which has been rife throughout the governed by a petty tyrant, who is at once country, demands the closest scrutiny; and the judge and executioner of his own edicts. country, demands the closest scrutiny; and the severest punishment should follow a just exposure.

Resolved, That as representatives of large proportion of the people of Connecticut, we demand the fullest public exposure of the manner in which the vast sum of four millions of dollars, appropriated by our State during the past two years, or any portion of it, has been expended, with a detail of the objects for which the money has been used; adoption of all honorable measures, having and we protest against the extraordinary and uncalled for appropriation by the last extra session of our Legislature, of ten thouthe Union on such terms as shall thoroughly sand dollars to the Governor of this State, to be used by him in secret, for any object he may see fit to expend it.

ONE OF LINCOLN'S COINCIDENCES .- By Mr. Lincoln's order, Mr. Frank Key Howard, of Baltimore, was arbitrarily arrested, and people, subject to the control of her Chief confined in an American bastile for fourteen vaporing debating society; our Courts are months. The coincidence he relates in a

> first morning in this government bastile, 'I that of his people. Such authority as Col. looked out I could not help being struck by Gilbert has exercised has no such restraint. an old and not pleasant coincidence. On The prosperity of the people of this State that day, forty-seven years before, my is nothing to him. His obedience to the will grandfather, Mr. F. S. Key, then a prisoner of his superior is his only interest. The on a British ship, had witnessed the bom- military officers are in the position of the bardment of Fort McHenry. When on the Persian Satrap or Roman Prefect. They following morning the hostile fleet drew off may tyrannize, oppress and enrich themdefeated, he wrote the song so long popular selves at the expense of the provinces, as throughout the country. 'The Star Span- their predecessors did, with the exception gled Banner.' As I stood upon the very that there no tribunal, as at Rome, to make scene of that conflict, I could not but contrast my position with that of his forty-seven years ago. The flag which he had so proudly waved I saw waving at the same place over the victims of as vulgar and brutal a evil. Armed rebels must be resisted with despotism as modern times have witnessed.

The cry of the Republicans is 'God and the Negro.' We only wonder that it is not to proceed, we expected to oppose their canthe Negro and God,'

Why is Lincoln like one of his own 'little anecdotes?' Because his maker designed him to be laughed at.

A Republican cites the belief of a Conmulatto, as evidence of rebel ignorance. It may be evidence of superior knowledge .-Logan Gazette.

Abe Lincoln reminds us of a little anecdote we once heard. It was a very foolish an-

The latest fashion in select Black Republican circles at Washington, is for ladies to cut their hair off, until it is about two inches long, and then curl it 'a la' negro wench .-We would submit that the white noses of all cents have reached the enormous premium ing to the insane fanaticism of the abolition such ought to be flattened also. - Logan

> It has been the common rumor for thirty years that Thad. Stevens understands the capacity of a nigger in arms, as well as any man in America. His 'house-keeper' is of

From the Louisville Democrat.

We can not but regret the suppression of the attempted Convention at Frankfort .-Our readers know that we have no sympathy with their supposed principles, having promptly warned the public of their probable seems to have proceeded upon the assumption that there were rebel spies in the Convention, and to have justified his procedure in breaking up the Convention can have no

The Legislature was in session. If this assembly was dangerous to the peace of the State or the Union, a resolution cauld have been promptly passed requiring them to disperse. The Governor was at hand. If necessary, his authority could have been exerthe entire value of property in slaves through. cised. The magistrates, all of known loyalty, were within immediate call. If this was a treasonable or disorderly assembly, it was in their power, and it was their duty, to order that body to disperse. There was no White man to purchase the freedom of the emergency calling for the extraordinary auhas just gone far enough to show a con-In the dismemberment of the State of sciousness that it was an usurpation, and not

Colonel Gilbert refers to the repudiation Are each and all arbitrary and unconsti- of the principles of that party by the Demtutional, subverting the Constitutions, State ocratic press of the State, and the refusal of to be dangerous, but they never proposed to liberties of the people and the Sovereignty violate a law themselves. It certainly must have astonished both of these to learn that their opinions were used to justity the violation of one of the most essential rights of

It was the intention of the press to resist sion. They did not ask, and did not wish, the dangerous interposition of this authority. the issue entirely, and placed these men in the attitude of sufferers for the attempted exercise of an undoubted right-a right in the support of which every free citizen is interested. The question is no longer whether a party that demands the immediate recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy shall prevail in the State, but whether such and every military officer in the State has a right to break up public assemblies? The question, is whether these declaration of rights in the State Constitution? The question is whether we have any State Government at all-whether the civil

If this policy is to prevail, we are no longer a free people under the protection of the Resolved, That the enormous plunder of laws, but a military despotism. We have not Colonel Gilbert's motives may have been good, but we have nothing to do with his motives. He had no more authority to do this act than be would have to march to the State Capitol and disperse the Legislature at the point of the bayonet, and his course is a tyrannical and indefensible violation of a right that lies at the very foundation of republican freedom.

If this is the manner in which we are to be governed, our elections are a mere farce. If a military officer is to be judge of the intentions of every public meeting, with the power to disperse, the only choice the people can have is that of accepting whatever he may decree. It is folly to discuss whether we shall accept the emancipation scheme of Lincoln or not. We had as well write and talk about the civil government of the inhabitants of the moon. We are subjugated and crushed; our Legislature is an empty, mere mustang courts, without the fun that enlivens them. It is a worse condition than to be under an unlimited monarchy. The 'When,' says Mr. Howard, speaking of his ruler of a kingdom will find his interest in

them disgorge. It is a policy fatal to freedom, fatal to the Union.

We are for no terms with rebels, but we are opposed to following their example in arms; but we must not throw away the sacred rights which our fathers so hardly won. If his Convention had been allowed didates and resist their policy. We never had any doubt that they would be repudiated by the people. The contest was already decided beforehand, and this act had not even necessity to justify it.

We hope this is the last time we shall ever have to record an act of military usurpation in this State. We hope that this policy, subversive of the interests of the State and the Union, will receive prompt condemnation at the hands of the people and the authorities. We hope that Col. Gilbert and other officers will confine themselves strictly to the exercise of their duties, and not incur the imputation that they are more dangerous to the rights and liberties of their own people than to the armed enemy. Mistaken zeal, mistaken loyalty, may be as dangerous as rebellion itself; and people who submit to a uniform destruction of the laws, which lie at the foundation of civil liberty. are ruined, and the evil falls with equal force upon the degraded civilian and the demoralized soldier.

Beauty without virtue, is a flower with-

## THE BULLETIN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY ROSS & ROSSER

**Editors and Proprietors.** 

#### THE WAR NEWS.

The news of the last week presents no feature of great importance. Perhaps the most important is the capture, by the Confederates, of the Federal iron-clad gunboat, Indianolia, on Red river. She had been sent to recapture the Queen of the West, West, aided by the Webb, captured the

Grant is reported as nearly ready to attack Vicksburg, and with high hopes of

We have still reports of active preparations for Leavy operations against Charles-

sillen on the Rappahanock, refusing for The mud is that region is said to be worse forward movement.

The rumors of a heavy invasion of Kentucky by Breckinridge, turn out to be bosh,

Tennessee.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Enquirer. Morgan's Cavalry Completely Routed Near Bradyville

To the Editor of the Enquirer: MURFREESBORO, March 2 .- An expedition, consisting of the following regiments, started yesterday for Bradyville, for the purpose of attacking a large force of Morgan's cavalry, under the command of General Wharton: Eighteenth Ohio Infantry, under command of Major C. H. Grosvenor; Twenty-first Ohio, Colonel Neibling; Thirty-seventh Indiana, Colonel Hull; and Second East Tennessee, under command of Colonel M. F. Miller; to gether with the Third and Fourth Ohio and Fourth Regulars, and First Middle Tennessee Cavalry, under General Stanley. Both forces met at two o'clock P. M., in the woods near Bradyville. After two hours hard fighting the enemy were repulsed, with also, three hundred saddles and bridles, a large amount of ammunition, camp equipage and forage. Our loss was one killed and six wounded.

The expedition proved a total rout of the enemy. Captain Raffenstein, of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, is seriously wounded.

#### Congressional Apportionment.

The Leislature has passed an act laying off the State into nine Congressional districts, under the census of 1860, whereby Kentucky loses one Representative as compared with her right under the census of 1850 .-Our part of the State is thrown into district No. 9, and is composed of the following counties-Mason, Lewis, Greenup, Boyd, Powell, Fleming, Rowan, Carter, Lawrence, Morgan, Johnson, Floyd, Pike, Magoffin, Montgomery and Bath-Federal numbers 120,813-voters 22,006. We will publish naxt week all the details of the several districts as valuable for future referrence.

#### CONGRESS.

The Conscript act has passed both Houses, and already the telegraph reports that Lincoln will call out 600,000 men under it,-Many other strong measures are in progress, but we think best to lay over any notice of them till our next, as by that time, (Congress expiring on the 4th inst.) we shall know what has passed and what not. Lincoln has called an extre session of the Senate to act upon his nominations-a very large addition of Major Generals and Brigadier Generals being desired by the Admin-

#### KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

The two Houses have passed the House resolutions on Federal Relations, except that one favoring a Mississippi valley Convention.

The form in which the Frankfort papers habitually report proceedings give us little light into the character of measures acted on. The assembly is expected to adjourn this week, after which we hope to be able to find out what they have done, when we will

Democratic Convention, at Frankfort, is violates the organic law. justly receiving the severest condemnnation ment power, dare be.

gate on the same subject, all which will be word "government," altogether, in describing their escape, with the exception of eighteen, tence of thirty deserters, who have been

--- Abolition --- The Future. One of the worst evils we have to deal with, in our present time of trouble, is, the defectiveness of education under which the people, (or at least many of them), have the political institutions, which we now call select and vote for whomsoever they think been led to adopt very erroneous views of MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, MARCH 5 the nature, or the theory, or the philosophy. of our republican system of government.

It ought not to be deemed necessary, (though it seems to be that it is), to say that the republican institutions of America are founded on a basis, the very opposite of that on which the monarchies of the old world are founded. The latter are based on the idea that (which had been a short time ago captured the rights of the people-even in the most by the Confederates) but it seems from the liberal governments subject to menarchical report of Com. Porter, the Queen of the rule-are derived from the grants of the crown, or from whatever power, may, in the name of government, assume to make such

This theory, under our institutions, is utterly rejected. True republicanism does not merely ignore it, but expressly renounces it. The Constitution of Kentucky, for instance, defines, in general, but explicit terms, The Confederates are reported to be very the origin, nature and objects of political

government. The origin is in the will of two days to receive the usual flags of truce. | the people to be affected by it; the nature of it is to be found in the mere form by which than ever, laying an embargo on operations. the people choose to have their will execu-Rosecrans is said to be on the eve of a ted; the object is, simply, (though very com prehensive and vitally important), the protection of life, liberty and property.

In monarchical systems of government, A small force of Confederate Cavalry seem the theory is, that the rights of the people to have visited Mt. Sterling and Flemings- are derived as grants from the monarch; in burg, taking many horses, and some rumors other words that the people are subjects of of fights with them have reached us, but the government and that the government is in a form not authenticenough for publica- not the servant, but the master, of the people. But under our republican theory, it is The following is the latest we have from held, that the people are the source of all political power-that they institute all government by their own will and for their own good -and that they have the same right to alter, reform or abolish any government they may set up, as they had to create it at first. Such is clearly the meaning of the Constitution of Kentucky, and it but expresses the meaning of the provisions of the Constitutions of other States.

The Bill of Rights in the Constitution of

Kentucky-what is that? Few,-at least too few-consider. Off-hand readers, small politicians, and petty lawyers, run over it and consider it nothing, simply because they see there no active, operative power, conferred on the State government. This would be a great evil to the country, if the opingreat loss in killed and wounded, together ions of such men had any weight. But the with eighty-five prisoners, including three Bill of Rights is the fundamental portion of Captains and one Adjutant. We captured, the Constitution. It is true that it grants no perative powers to the State government; but it does what is far more important-it reserves, in express terms, to the people of the State, powers which they refuse to grant even to the agency they create in the grants The enemy's force was 4,500; Union 2,600, of power they do make. And in this Bill of Rights-Rights, which the people retain in their own hands-which they possessed before the existence of this or any government-which they declare to be inalienable, indefeasible and inviolable-Rights which they have never surrendered even to the government of their own creation-in this Bill of Rights, we say, the people expressly except out of the powers of government which they do grant, and reserve to themselves the power to alter, reform or abolish their government, whenever and however they please-in other words, they assert what is commonly known by the phrase-"the right of revolution." And who can dispute that right? It is an inherent right of a free people. It is a right which they cannot grant away, a right which cannot be taken away, a right which nobody can question or touch, -or as the Constitution itself defines it, a right inalienable, indefeasible and

> So much, for the present, on the elementary character of our government. But a very erroneous opinion prevails, even in this republic, as to the nature of government. Let us examine this error for a moment.

The government, under our republican nstitutions, is not the master, but the gervants, of the people. Loyalty to the government is unquestionably the duty of the people. Loyalty is obedience to the laws of the land, or in abstaining from their violation. The laws of the land are those enactments by the legislative department which for the general good are framed in consonance with the constitution. A statute, enacted in violation of the constitution, has been held by the Supreme Court-and as every man of sense would say-is void; and of course no man is guilty of disloyalty who disobeys or disregards it. Much less guilty is he who disregards an order, command or edict, of any officer, civil or military, out-The act of Gilbert, in dispersing the side of the legislative department, which

This word, "government," which we comfrom all parts of the country. The truth monly use to signify the collective political is, the act was utterly indefensible, and no institutions of our republic, is unhappily so man can defend it by respectable proof or used; and we ought to abandon its use, beargument. If the pretended grounds of cause it is subject to grievous abuse. The his act had any foundation in truth, they very signification of the word "government," would have been exhibited before now .- carries an idea inconsistent with our insti-But they did not exist. Gilbert's act was tutions. It is borrowed from old countries arbitrary, lawless, tyrannical and indefensi- where the people, instead of being rulers, ble, and in our opinion, Governor Robin- are ruled. But in this country, the people son should see to it that he be prosecuted rule, and the government is their mere agent at civil law for the trespass upon the rights -and only their agent so far as to execute of others who were better men and better their, not its will. The only government citizens than he, in subserviency to govern- which a republican people can properly know, is self-government. That restraint to take the wheel, ordering him to take the is rather diminishing than increasing, and We publish this week an article from the which good sense, moral injunction, and steamer to the Federal batteries, instead of Louisville Democrat, a strong Union paper, proper respect for others, lays on every man doing which he took her to the rebel batin condemnation of Gilbert's outrage. We of sane mind, is the grand law which ought teries, which disabled her, when she drifted publish also a communication from a dele- to control all men. We ought to abolish the to the opposite shore, where her crew made found very interesting and instructive. | the political institutions of our country. It who were made prisoners.

Nature of True Government --- Secession is a misleading, and certainly a misthievous, injurious and oftentimes purposely wicked "government," an "Agency of the People."

> of Clay or Jackson, did-the doctrine of of all threats or intimidations from the wilsent troubles. And we have as little faith the old Union, by means of military coerthe people; and without that, the whole any other office. fabric erected on it is but a structure built on drifting sand. Every stroke of the sword cuts away more ligaments that bind together Yankees invented it in the time of old John Adams, as can be historically proved, (and they would take out a patent right for ever: the invention now, if any money could be made out of it); they threatened it in the time of Jefferson; they attempted to enforce it (and did partially) in the time of Madiglad that South Carolina pluck, in exercising the unconstitutional power, have given them a pretext for doing, what the Republican party was organized to do in 1856, as we religiously believe, - forcing the abolition of sla very even if it should destroyed the Union. For no man of intelligence and honor will now deny that a great party in the North, wielding a prevailing influence on Lincoln and his administration, do not wish or expect the restoration of the Union, but would rather terms into the noble government framed by

our immortal fathers. Secession, we have already said, we always regarded a heresy. It has no justification, in our opinion, but that which rests on the admitted right of revolution-an inherent right of the people, older, before, above the constitution itself, a right they could not grant away, if they would, being inalienable-a right which cannot be taken inviolable-as the constitution expressly of revolution comprehends all means appro- time? Will the people of Kentucky vote the power I could command. priate to the exercise of the power.

But what shall we say of Abolition? Secession, we grant, is an unconstitutional and violent procedure. But if secession is bad, Abolition is ten-fold worse. For though secession may disunite sections, abolition crats? So far, we are not in possession of destroys communities. Secession might (by any facts which could induce us to believe consent of parties) take place, without violent convulsion; but abolition cannot possibly be effected without the most deplorable evils to both the white and black races .-We have not room here to enter into this discussion, and only content ourselves, for the present, with this mere indication of our views; and we content ourselves the more willingly, because we think we foresee that the time is not far off, when our views will require no vindication in the light of facts | which, if not fully developed already, are speech, which strongly reminded us of what rapidly gestating.

The future is full of darkness and uncertainty. No man can certainly tell what a day or an hour may bring forth. But we think it may be safely assumed, (simply as a rational question for discussion) that the Union, founded on the voluntary assent and the fraternity of the people, can never be restored by military coercion. With their voluntary consent and cordial fraternity, on the principles of the Constitution, we should prefer its restoration, to any other result .-But can it be restored? Never while Yankees (or others) persist in meddling with the institutions and rights of people and States and communities over whom they have neither moral nor political jurisdiction. It is not in human nature to submit to that; and he is no statesman, but a fool or a mad man, who expects such submission, though Mr. Seward plainly says he does.

Is the war, then, never to end? Yes .-How and when? It will end by the exhaustion of the Federal army and the Federal Treasury. Neither can be efficiently kept up beyond midsummer. That is plain to us, at least, if not to others. What then? may be asked. God knows-we don't .-But our present impression is, that if the Southern Canfederacy is not recognized, a lowing: Confederacy of the Mississippi valley will be established, drawing to it by gravitation of interest and pleasure, all of the Atlantic of hostilities between the contending parand Gulf Coasts necessary for internal and ties in the North American States, because external objects. Further than this, we do not pretend to be able to see at present.

The Richmond Examiner contains a dispatch from Port Hudson, which gives the particulars of the capture of the Federal steamer Queen of the West by the rebels .-It is stated that the Queen of the West captured a rebel transport, and forced its pilot led to hope that this suffering and distress

The Rights of the People.

The act of Col, Gilbert in dispersing the word. It should be banished from the vo- Democratic State Convention by the bayocabulary of those who revere republicen in- net, will fail of its design. The Democrats stitutions, and instead of it we should call have a constitutional and lawful right to proper for Governor and other State offices . of Maine: We have always regarded—as the people and they intend to exercise that right, in a of Kentucky, whether under the teachings lawful manner, in August next, in defiance secession, as a political heresy. We never ling tools of perjured tyrants. Whoever could see how any government could exist attempts to restrain for obstruct this clear for any length, with a recognized right of constitutional right of the citizens of Kenany of its members to break it up at will- tucky, should have a Treasury more exwhether from caprice or reason. We have haustless than Chase's manufactory of greentherefore no faith in the permanency of any backs; for the damages will be terrible. It Confederacy which may grow out of our pre- ought not and will not be suffered. that any man, (with or without shoulder straps), any -nav, less, if possible-in the restoration of citizen of Kentucky, even, much less an upstart outsider from Abolitiondom, shall cion. The very foundations of the Consti- obstruct the right of the lawful citizens to tution itself were built on the fraternity of choose whom they please for Governor or

FLEMING COUNTY, Feb. 28th, 1863. Editors Bulletin:-Since the usurpation of the States and the people-separates and Col. Gilbert, in dispersing the members of divides the cords of our union. Secession is the Democratic Convention, the following a heresy. It is a Yankee invention. The interrogateries have presented themselves, and our fellow citizens would respectfully solicit an answe rfrom any source whatso-

How can the so-called Unionists of Kentucky endorse the Northern Democracy, and at the same time assist and cheer the acts of the Abolition soldiery in dispersing the reson; and now, many of them are only too presentatives of the Northern or Peace Democracy in the State of Kentucky? How can they ever restore the Union by voting men and money to carry on the war, and at the same time endorse the peace policy of the Democratic party? If Mr. Lincoln has violated the Constitution in proclaiming the negroes free who may escape as an incident of the war, what constitutional right have the Kentucky Unionists for voting him men and money to carry out this proclamation? If Kentucky Unionists cry out against Demosee the Union destroyed forever, than that crats in Kentucky, and accuse them of disslave States should come back on equal couraging enlistments, will the Unionists please tell us how they are in for the war and against it at the same time? If the Unionists of Kentucky are the same as the Northern Democrats, why do the Unionists of Kentucky treat Domocrats just as the Abolitionists of Ohio, Indiana, &c., treat the Democrats? If Mr. Lincoln has committed an outrage on the citizens of Kentucky, who Unionists of Kentucky tell us, how they will for men who are so mystical in times like these? Are the people of Kentucky now represented or misrepresented? Will the Unionists of Kentucky produce their record and convince the people that they are Demothem to be Democrats; and until such evidence is produced we cannot "exercise faith."

Yours, Truly, ENQUIRERS.

For the Bulletin. Pres. Sparks-Curiosities of Ornithologv-Hatching Eggs of all breeds and of no breed-The Breed of Boobies.

While at Frankfort lately, the writer enoved the edification of hearing the renowned Orator, Pres. Sparks, of Henry, make a we had read some where. (we believe in the report of one the Arctic Expeditions). On one of the Islands of the North Sea, the explorers found a lazy, lubberly bird, which they called the "Boobie." It laid eggs and dropped its excrement at any place where the inclination came upon it; and when the disposition to incubate came on, it gathered up any eggs it could find along the shore and sat down upon them. Sometimes it hatched a snake-sometimes a turtle, but, most generally, a Boobie. Sometimes the storms destroyed the eggs, but washed upon the beach a great many pebbles looking like eggs, very white until discolored by the atmosphere and the sun. These the Boobie bird would gather up and set upon, and like the goose upon the cymblins, die in the effort to hatch a Boobie. The Henry County bird himself, only Boobies. He don't even get a snake or a turtle; and some day will be found, like the goose, dead upon the cymblins.

A HATER OF BOOBIES.

The session of the British Parliament was opened on the 5th instant by a speech from the Queen. This document contains but little of importance excepting the fol-

'Her Majesty has abstained from taking any step with a view to induce a cessation it has not yet seemed that any such overture would be attended with a probability of success. Her Majesty has viewed with the deepest concern the desolating warfare which still rages in those regions, and has witnessed with heartfelt grief the severe distress and suffering which that war has inflicted upon a large class of her Majesty's subjects, but which have been borne with great fortitude and exemplary resignation. It is some consolation to her Majesty to be that some renewal of employment is beginning to take place in the manufacturing districts.

Gen. Hooker has approved the sentried and ordered to be shot.

the Loyal Man!—Senator Fessenden, of Maine, and Senator Powell, of Ken-

We make the following capital extract from a late speech of Senator Powell, of Kentucky, in reply to Senator Fessenden,

Now. Mr. President, allow me to say a few vords on the subject of loyalty. I am geting tired of having that charge continually thrust in here in lieu of answers to arguments. I will say to the honorable Senator from Maine, that when the whole history through which this country has passed for the last two years shall be impartially written, I have no fears that my loyalty will suffer when contrasted with his. It is true I have opposed the war. He has advocated the war. I dare say he thought he could reconstruct this Union by force of arms. I thought otherwise. Loving the Union, I opposed the war, because I believed war would be eternal dissolution. I believe it is now a demonstrated fact, that you can not reunite these States by force of arms. I advocated every peaceable measure of adjustment that was proposed; and I shall continue to advocate them. The Senator stood in favor of the war; I against it. I dare say he honestly believed he could bring the seceded States back, and restore the Union by arms. I honestly thought otherwise.

Rut there are some other matters to which will invite the Senator's attention. The Senator has sat in his seat in this Hall and seen the President of the United States overthrow the Constitution in every vital point. He has seen him assuming the war power, adding men to the Army and Navy without warrant of law. He has seen him arrest citizens in violation of the Constitution and laws of the land. He has seen him drag citizens from distant States in violation of the Constitution and laws of the States and of the United States, which latter Constitution and laws the President has sworn to see faithfully executed, and incarcerate in loathsome dungeons, many of them for as long as seventeen months, and then turn them out without a trial. He has seen the President and those in power overthrow the freedom of the press. He has seen them overthrow the liberty of speech. He has seen them strike down the rights of the States, and vote large sums of money for purposes wholly without the Constitution. He has seen the President suspend the writ of habeas corpus, and declare martial law throughout all the loyal States of the Union; directing that citizens shall be tried by drum-head courts-martial, when the Constitution of his country says they shall be tried by the courts and juries of the country. I, in my place, have objected to these usurpa tions of power. The Senator from Maine has sat still and has never, never objected to one of these usurpations. I am willing to leave it to the impartiol historian who may come after us whether he is more loyal to the Government of our fathers, to constitutional and civil liberty, then I-he who sat are his officials? If John Brown was hung in the Schate Chamber and saw the Constifor trying to incite servile insurrection, why tution of his country overthrown, the rights away from them, being indefeasable -a right should Mr. Lincoln have men and money to of the people cloven down and they deprived which cannot be questioned or touched, be- carry out John Brown's scheme? Will the of their dearest liberties, and sustained the power that did it, and uttered no word of complaint against it; or I, who, in my place, best orchards expressly for my select customers. says. But it must be granted that the right stop the war and carry it on at the same protested against it and opposed it with all The Senator may think, and others may

think, that I am disloyal because I oppose the war. I will not say that others are disloyal to the Constitution and laws of their country because they tamely submit to these outrageous usurpations of power; but I will say they are not faithful or true friends of constitutional or civil liberty. I am willing to let my countrymen of the present day, and those who are to come after us, form their judgments upon that subject. But let always on hand. me remind the honorable Senator that the chief whom he now supports opposed the war with Mexico, and made Philippics, in the other end of the Capitol, against Mr. Polk. Did any body doubt the loyalty of Representative Lincoln in that day? I never heard it doubted. Others did the same thing. But, sir, because I choose to act in obedience to the convictions of my judgment that this war never, never can restore the Union, but, if persisted in, must destroy it, and advocate a line of policy that I believe will restore it, I am twitted every day with the charge of disloyalty. I trust that, in the future, Senators will meet the arguments that I present on these financial bills, or at least meet a plain statement of facts; for that is about all I attempt to make,

### Prices at Cincinnati.

Bran and shorts \$15a16 per tun; shipstuff \$15a20; middling \$24a26. Bark, chesnut oak, \$14 50 per cord. Butter, prime 23a25c lb. Beans. \$2 25a2 35 per bushel. Beeswax 35c lb. Cheese 121c lb. Candles, scrubbing, &c., and choice toilet and star 22c; paraffine 30c; tallow 141c. Soap 6 to 8c. Coffee, Rio, 33a35; Java 39a40c. Eggs 18a19c per doz. Flour \$5 90a6 50 .-Grain-wheat, red \$1 30, white \$1 40; corn 63c; oats 70c; rye \$1a1 05; barley, spring \$1 30a1 45; fall \$1 50a1 70 per bushel.— Grease 7a9c lb. Ginseng 78a80c lb. Hemp, rough, \$115a120; dressed, \$190a210. Hay \$15a18 tun. Hides, green, 7c; wet salted, &a9c; dry salted, 12a14; dry flint, 15a16c lb; sheep pelts each 75c to \$1 50. Leather, is one of the Boobie order. He tries hard to sole, harness and skirting, 38a40c lb. Lead hatch something, but his fledgelings are like 94c lb. Molasses, old N. O, 55; new, 62c; golden syrup, 75c. Oils, linseed, \$1 60 to 1 70; lard oil, 90a95; petroleum 40a45c refined, 11a12c for crude. Potatoes 90c to \$1. Provisions-Mess pork-old, \$10 50a11 75; new, \$13a14 50; shoulder, 4a44c; sides, ribbed 6.61, clear 71 a73; hams 54 a6c. Salt, 50a53 Seed, clover \$6a6 25; timothy \$2.60a2.75; flax \$2.75a3.00. Sugar, raw 121a14c, refined 17a171c. Tallow, 1134c Tobacco, Ky. leaf, old, 14a25c; new, 11a25c; Ohio seed leaf, old, 15a35, new, 8a10c .-Whiskey, declined and dull at 45c. gal.

Parents must never put away their own youth. They must never cease to be young. Their sympathies and sensibilities HOLLOW WARE, &C. should be always quick and fresh. They must be susceptible. They must love that which God made the child to love. Children need not only government, firm and mild but sympathy, warm and tender. So long as parents are their best and most agreeable companions, children are comparatively safe, even in the society of oth-

The New York Chamber of Commerce on Saturday adopted a strong protest against the conduct of the British Government in allowing the Alabama to be fitted out to prey on our commerce, and adopted resolutions in favor of letters of marque against privateers, and a memorial to the Secretary of the Navy, asking for further defenses for New York harbor.

OT The Alabama left Kingston, Jamaica, on the 26th ultimo, on a cruise,

# ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET. GROCERIES, OLD BÖURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS. COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BU-SINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY!!

T MY OLD AND COMMISSION A Stand, embracing two large and elegant three story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater nducements to customers hereafter. I respect fully solicit a continuance of their favors. low will be found advertisements of a few of my pecialities; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enummerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsuited as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX. Old Stand on Wall Street. Maysville, July 17

OLD HAMS.-200 two year old canvassed of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use. ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS.—500 canvassed Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON.—50 Brls. choice Bour bon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored oily. ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale low by Brl or gallon.

COMMON WHISKY. - An abundant supply of common Whiskeys, at very low rates, always on hand. ALEX. MADDOX.

AMILY FLOUR .- The choicest brands always kept ORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, ever on hard.
ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS-Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.
ALEX. MADDOX.

OFFEE.-The choicest descriptions al-

ways kept in full supply ALEX. MADDOX. TEAS-Green and Black of all the hest ALEX MADDOX.

FISH - Mackerel, Salmon, Herring, Sardines, Lake and other fish ALEX MADDOX

RIED FRUITS-Raisins, Apples and MIDER VINEGAR -The purest Cider

ALEX MADDOX. RYE-Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee. ALEX MADDOX.

CHARCOAL-Always in full supply ALEX MADDOX CORN IN THE EAR-Selected sound

corn in the car always on hand ALEX. MADDOX. ORDAGE—Hemp and Manilla ropes of all'sizes from a plough line to a ships cable always on hand.

ALEX MADDOX

OAKUM-Choice prepared always on A. MADDOX A. MADDOX

BLOCK AND TACKLE-An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE-The most select brands of rich pure, bluegrass cheese. ALEX. MADDOX. TONE WARE-Every kind of vessels

of the best manufactured earthern ware. ALEX. MADDOX SALT—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag. A. MADDOX

COAL OIL—The best Coal Oil for lamps
at retail
ALEX, MADDOX ALEX. MADDOX

MANDLES-Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

SOAPS-The best manufactured German, Rosin, country-made, for washing clothes,

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRAN-DY-I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy selected by bimself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION-Good-and Produce for storage or sale always reand Produce for storage or sale always re-ceived on consignment on the most moderate ALEX. MADDOX.

#### GOOD NEWS FOR THE PEOPLE:

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO! SATISFACTION MY AIM'S

GEO. W. TUDOR. MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY. WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM

Whis friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOV S, I also keep constantly on hand, and MANU FACTURE to ORDER, all articles in the line of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE. JOBBING IN THIS LINE DONE WITH NEAT-Please call and examine Goods and Prices.

as I am confident that I can give entire satisfac tion to all who may favor me with their patronage. I am also selling any of the above Goods Lower than any other house in Maysville. GEO. W.; TUDOR,

arket St., bet. 2nd & 3rd Sts., next door to William Watkins. Maysville, June 19 1862-1y

FRANK & COONS.

#### Attorneys at Law.

MAYSVILLE, KY,

Prompt attention paid to Collecting. june 12, 1862,

Persons wishing the Bulletin, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only One Dollar per year.

Our outside pages will be found very interesting and valuable this week.

Money. Gold 172 to 175. Demand notes only 1 per cent lower than gold. Gold at 75 prem., determines the relative value of paper at 571-7 cents on the dollar. Silver 155 to 158. Kentucky Bank notes 10 to 12 prem. Indiana 8; Ohio 11. Such are the rates reported at Cincinnati-but we believe the rate of premium on Kentucky Bank notes is understated.

At the Lord Mayor's banquet Mr. Mason said he anticipated a close and intimate relotionship to be established between his government and that of England at a day not far off. The declaration was received with much applause.

A despatch per the steamer Glasgow states that the new steamer '296" was lying in the Mersey, on the 5th instant, and expected to sail in a few days for a rebel rendezvous.

The Louisiana Legislature, which held its usual winter session at Opelousas, instead of Baton Rouge, passed a bill drafting all able-bodied men between seventeen and fifty years old for the rebel army:

The rebels recently captured near Romney, Virginia, a train of fifteen commissary wagons and the guard of fifty soldiers in charge.

In the House of Commons, on the 6th. Mr. Bentwick made some remarks on the American war. He said that he believed that if the proposal to recognize the South was brought forward it would be supported by Parliament.

The Washington Fire Company intend erecting a magnificent cupalo on their their Hall. The work has been commennced and will be completed in a few weeks.

The London Times finds the views of the Government and of the Opposition the same on the American question, all British statesman agreeing that a restoration of the what we are at present, we feel like charging old Union is impossible. It has another dis- ourselves of the sin of ingratitude, if we did paraging article on emancipation meetings not try to announce to the public the great and those who take part in them, and says it will maintain its solemn protest against diency of having recourse to your Medicine, Alex. C. Umstaddt. domestic massacre in the garb of emancipa- and consequently, as in duty bound, dis-

made gladness in an editorial sanctum, was sure cure for the diseases already mentioned. sent into the Bulletin Office yesterday, by our neighbor, Bob. WALLACE, who carries on one of the finest restaurants in the whole country. No one who has ever had a chance to play a knife and fork at one of Bob. WAL-LACE's spreads, will desire, or believe it possible to procure, any thing better. Let every hungry and thirsty soul go to BoB. WADLACE'S SALOON (on Second near Market street) and every want will be satisfied.

The Polish insurrection is spreading. Wengrow has been taken by the Russians after a sanguinary battle, and the insurgents there have been dispersed.

For nice Fancy Cassimere Suits GO TO BLUM & HECKINGER.

The London Times states that the reported offer made two months ago by parties in Paris to negotiate a loan for the confederate government of £5,000,000 sterling. on the basis of cotton, at fivepence per pound, the holder having the option, after a certain period, of exchanging his cotton for confederate bonds, at seventy, bearing eight per cent. interest, has been partially accepted.

The exports (exclusive of specie) from the city of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending February 23rd, amounted to \$4,181,730; previously reported, \$26,-892,906; total since the 1st of January \$31,074,636.

A dispatch from Washington to the Baltimore Sun states that news has been reseived here of the invasion of Sonora by 8,-6000 French troops, who have captured Guayamas, a sea-port town on the Gulf of California, and are marching on the capital. The cause of this invasion is said to be the confiscation by the Governor of Sonora of the goods of Frenchmen, and their banishment from the State.

For French Patent Yoke Shirts, GO TO BLUM & HECKINGER.

The steamer Asia, which left New York iast Wednesday, took out \$596,000 in

OTA. P. Hyde has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the first district of Connecticut, and James E. English by the Democrats of the second district.

If you want to be in Style GO TO BLUM & HECKINGER.

The Sumter has escaped from Gibraltar, and the United States gunboat Tuscarora has sailed from Medeira for Cadiz.

The officers and crew of the steamer Hatteras, which were captured by the Alabams, have arrived at New York.

HEMP SEED -We were astonished a day or two ago to learn that Hempseed was held in this city at the high price of \$6 per bushel. Our people ought to raise more hemp and flax than they do, and it is no doubt owing to the neglect of the culture that seed are so high.

Some curious genius states, as the result of an estimate, that a million one dollar Treasury notes would weigh over a ton, and make a pile as high as the Washington monument.

"I'll die for the flag," cried a Treasury clerk. Quoth a soldier: "My patriot friend, look here— This shedding our blood for twelve dollars a Ain't like shedding red ink for twelve hundred a

year. There are many volunteers among the Abolitionists for the red-ink service; but none, or very few, for the blood-letting .-- Cincinnati Enquirer.

The French War steamer Milan arrived at Charleston, South Carolina, on the 19th nlt., and lies anchored within the harbor with the British steamer Petrel.

MASSACHUSETTS COLORED REGIMENT .-Thirty-seven of the one hundred and thirty-two colored men of New Bedford, who are between the ages of eighteen and fortyfive, have enlisted in the colored regiment.

It appears from the records of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore that the report made on the 15th of January, 1863, by the sworn appraisers, of the value of the slaves (of whom only one hundred and thirty remain) belonging to the personal estate of the late Charles Carroll, of Daughoregan Manor, Howard county, assessed the value of said slaves at an average of \$5 each!

GO TO BEUM & HECKINGER,

FOR A NICE SPRING SUIT!

NAPOLEON, Henry Co., O, July 7.1858. Dr. C. W. Roback - Dear Sir:- For the benefit of suffering humanity, permit us to announce, through the columns of your Circular, the surprising properties of your Scandinavian Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, which is a sure cure for Indigestion and Liver Complaint. We have several persons in town, who have been suffering with Liver Complaint and Indigestion, and notwithstanding that we have as good physicians as can be found in Northern Ohio, yet the disease baffled their skill. Consequently we were in a state of despondency, until we commenced using your Pills, through and by the advice of our friend, Mr. Brennan .-We used the medicine according to directions, and are now full of life and hilarity, and our gratitude is equal to our improvement in health and spirits. When we take into consideration what we have been, and benefits of your Medicine. Therefore, we recommend to the public at large, the expecharge what we feel to be our duty, in ad-The most superb lunch that ever suffered to make use of the only true and

MRS. GWIN. MRS BRENNAN. MISS. HEATON.

C. C. SPELMAN · See advertisement.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Thursday evening, Feb. 26th, 1863, by Elder John Shackleford, Mr. DAVID WHITE to Miss LAURA RUSSELL.

Well! Davy, you have embarked, and she who has been "the starlight of your boyhead," 'the ocean to the river of your thought," is the companion of your voyage. May your barke buffet gently over the waves of lite, sail proudly and triumphantly above their angry breakers—domestic discord—and find safe mooring in the rose-wreathed and myrtle twined bowers of love and affection. May you and your fair bride, together, hand in hand ascend the hill of life to its meridian splendor, bask in the bright orbed effulgence of its noontide maturity, and glide as gently down its declivity, without a discording note to mar the melody of matrimonial affection.

CASH HOUSE! NEW GOODS. WHOLESALE and RETAIL STOCK. just received and for sale "Cheap for the times" at the SENSATION STORE. Our terms are Cash and hereafter all bills will be presented monthly for payments. March 5, 1863. M. R. BURGESS & SON

Ryan's Cannel Coal! (PRICE REDUCED)

Just received two barge loads of the above excellent coal. (TERMS CASH.)
March 5 CHARLES PHISTER, Agent.

#### DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of DUFFEU & McCARTHEY, has this day disolved by mutual consent. All persons in-debted to said firm will please call and settle their accounts as soon as possible. C. F. DUFEU,

G. A. McCATRHEY.

C. F. DUFEU will carry on the business at the old stand as heretofore. He has now on hand a very large stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS JEWELRY, SILVER & PLATED WARE, a arge part of which be is selling at old prices .-I sell exclusively for Cash.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry REPAIRED on the shortest notice by experienced work-MEN and warranted to perform.

JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE, made to order. OLD GOLD AND SILVER taken in exchange.

C. F. DUFEU, Bet. Burgess and MINER's Stores. Maysville, March 5 1863.

DRESSED FLOORING. IRECT FROM PITTSBURG.-We sell as Low as Any One.
Terms Cash) CHARLES PHISTER, Agent. March 5

TAKEN UP AS A STRAY, by John
A. Bean, Sr., living in Mason county Kentucky, about seven miles from the city of Maysville and about four miles from the mouth of
Cabin Creek, one white Cow, with some red
hairs, and ears red, about 10 years old, no other
marks. Appraised at \$12 00 before me a Justice
of the Peace for Mason county.

Given under my hand, this 2nd day of Febuary 1868.

D. S. BRADLEY, J. P. M C. ville and about four miles from the mouth of Cabin Creek, one white Cow, with some red hairs, and ears red, about 10 years old, no other marks. Appraised at \$12 00 before me a Justice of the Peace for Mason county.

Given junder my hand, this 2nd day of Febuary 1863.

D.S. BRADLEY, J. P. M.C.

march 5-4t A true copy, ROSS & ROSSER.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, Mar. 5, 1868. Sugar New Orleans, 14 to 15c.
Molasses.—New Orleans, Bbls. 65c.; Hali

COFFEE 35 to 40 with upward tendency. WHEAT.—Red \$1 20; White \$1 30. FLOUR.—Selling at from \$6,00 to \$6.75.
Whisky.—Market firm Nelson's extra selling

Crush Sugar, 18c. Gran "18c.
Loaf "18c.
BACON.—Sides 5c; Hams 6@8c; Shoulders LARD. - S to S1/c, per Tb.

Hemp.—\$100 per ton.
Tobacco.—Selling at 10@15: lbs.
Mackerel.—Bbls. No. 2, \$12; Halfbbls. 7,50,

Nuarters \$3,25.
SALT.—50c. \$\( \text{bushel.} \)
IRON.—Bar Iron 2\( \text{2}; \)
Nail Iron 6\( \text{4} \)
8 Horse hoe 33/@5c. Nails.—\$5 00 for 10d.

RICE .- 9c. # 1b.

FEATHERS .- 37 cents Tos.



CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED. Bbls Clover and Timothy Seed, just rec'

20 and for sale by SUGAR CURED DRIED BEEF, very superior article. For sale low by BEN PHISTER.

UNION COAL OIL, A LWAYS ON HAND, and for sale at lowes market price by BEN PHISTER.

A large supply of best quality, for sale by mar 5 BEN PHISTER.

Mason County Farm

For Sale! WILL be offered at Auction, at the Court VV House door, on the 9th instant at 12 yelock, at noan, the Farm of M. STANTEY, on the Fleming Pike 2¼ miles from Maysville.
This Farm contains 193 acres, double log ouse, stable and other out buildings; 65 acres in wheat. The purchaser will get one-third of the wheat delivered in Maysville. The balance of the land ior oats, corn, hay, pasture &c., at the

disposal of the purchaser.

The Farm is well watered and timbered and altogether a desirable place. Terms made known on the day of sale. Persons desiring to see the farm may call on M. Stanley on the

HAMILTON GRAY, HARRISON TAYLOR, March 5-1w ch Eagle

Public Sale.

Attachments, &c.

B Y order of the Mason Circuit Court rendered at the special February Term 1868 vising persons who are suffering as we have thereof in the above suits, I will on Saturday suffered to make use of the only true and the 4th of April 1863, in the town of Mayslick, Mason county, Kentucky, offer at public sale, a likely negro woman and child attached in the above suits as the property of A. C. Umstaddt. This woman is about 22 years of age, is a fine Washer, Ironer and Cook, and of excellent charwasner, fromer and Cook, and or excellent character in ever particular; the child is a hearty, fine looking girl, about 3 years of age. The sale will be upon a credit of 4 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, to have the force and effect of a sale bond under execution.

B. W. JAMISON, Receiver. Weekly Eagle copy 2t and chg Bulletin.

Mason Farm for Sale! FLEMING FARM FOR RENT! ON SATURDAY, MARCH 14. I will offer for sale to the highest bidder in the town of Mayslick,

110 ACRES OF LAND, Lying near the town and being the farm now in possession of George Myall. I will sell at the same time all my Mayslick property, Including one valuable House and Lot—a convenient and suitacle residenc for any party buying the farm and near enough to the land for farming purand near enough to the land for farming purposes. Terms made known on day of sale.

At the same time and place I will rent the farm formerly owned and at present occupied by Mr. John Botts. This farm is delightfully situate on the Maysville and Fleming pike, four miles this side of Flemingsburg, containing about 290 Acres of land in a high state of cultivation and is finely improved with 75 acres of small grain thereon. Any responsable pariy who will take provident care of the premises can obtain a lease on this desirable place for a term of years and "It is a place to make one in love

Mr J.B. BURGESS, is authorized to rent this farm privately before the 14th of March and as he lives adjoining, will take pleasure in showing it to applicants.

March 3 td M. R: BURGESS.

NEW

## WHOLESALE HOUSE DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS M. R. BURGESS & SON,

Second Street, MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS OFTHE

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of STAPLE DRY GOODS,

M. R. BURGESS & SON. Aug. 28

Established under City Ordinance in 1857.

WHEELER TOBACCO WAREHOUSE, PHISTER & HOW, Prop'rs,

#### FOR THE INSPECTION AND SALE OF LEAF TOBACCO

No. 14 West Front St., Bet. Main & Walnut Sts., CINCINNATI, O. Near Steamboat Landing, TOBACCO SOLD AT AUCTION OR PRIVATELY as Owners may desire.

Auction Sales-Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Private Sales Every Day. STORAGE TO SHIPPERS THREE MONTHS FREE. Attention given to selling Pork, Lard and Flour. Consignments solicited. [feb 26-1m

MULLINS & HUNT'S

NEW

## WHOLESALE DRY GOODS STORE

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTAB LISHED in a large retail Dry Goods bu in Maysville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCI-

PLE. The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintanceship with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a mere commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient guaranties to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersoid by any WESTERN JOB-BING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments alotted to

HATS AND CAPS AND

LARGE STOCK

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

#### MULLINS & HUNT,

Cheap Dry Goods Store, 2nd Street, Maysville, Ky. Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

PHENIX Insurance Company

BROOKLIN, NEW YORK. STEPHEN CROMWELL, President. PHILAMDER SHAW, Secretary.

Cash Capital, \$200,000. Fire and Inlan Risks taken by this reliable Company on reasonable terms. Prompt settleme. it for losses.

GEO. A. ORR, Agent. Office, Union Coal & Oil Company. Jan 29, 1868-no 83-

J. K. SUMRALL, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MAYSVILLE, KY.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Mason and ad-joining counties. OFFICE .-- West-side of Court Street. jan 15, 1863-1y

FARM FOR SALE. will sell my farm lying in Mason county, Ky., three miles from Maysville, on the Flemings-

burg Turnpike road, containing 1451/2 acres of Superior Land. 25 in Wood—nearly all of the remainder in Meadow, and all in the best condition, at least 70 acres is superior Tobacco land, 40 of which has been cleared but a few years.— 1t is well watered, having on it several fine Ponds and never failing Springs. More than 2,000 Trees of Choicest Grafted and Budded Fruit, consisting of Apples, Peaches, Cherries and Plums, about 700 of them have been bearing for several years, the only one Dollar Day House in the city. Travelers are respectfully requested to give it and the remainder now old enough to bear. Also, one acre of Grape Vines, about 6 years old. There are on the premises 4 Frame Dwelling Houses, 2 of them containing 6 rooms each, with Kitchen, Smokehouse, Dairy, &c., and two Weils of su-perior water in the yards. There are also on the premises a Frame Rope Walk over 800 feet long and two stories high. Also, a large Stone Mill, three stories high, with fine large double flued Boiler & Engine, &c., which will be sold seperately, or retained at the option of the purchaser.— Also, a very great number of fine Locust Trees, many of the largest size. For the superior quality of the land I might refer to any one and every one is acquainted with it. Application may be made to the subscriber on the premises.

Feb 26, 1863-1m MILTON TAYLOR.

SALE OF LAND AND OTHER PRO-PERTY.

WILL SELL, ON TUESDAY, THE 1 10th of MARCH, 1368, at Public Auction, it not sold before privately, my FARM, situated on the Turnpike-road leading from Flemings-burg to Elizaville, one mile from the latter place, or the state of of easy access, convenient to good Schools and Churches, and surrounded by good Neighbors,

Sensation Store:

of good land. This farm is well watered and timbered, about 50 acres in small Grain, 40 of 50 acres well-set in Grass. A fine Orchard, a good acres well-set in Grass. A fine Orchard, a good acres well-set in Grass. A fine Orchard, a good acres well-set in Grass. A fine Orchard, a good acres well-set in Grass. A fine Orchard, a good acres well-set in Grass. A fine Orchard, a good acres well-set in Grass. A fine Orchard, a good acres well-set in Grass. A fine Orchard, a good acres well-set in Grass. A fine Orchard, a good acres well-set in Grass. A fine Orchard, a good acres well-set in Grass. A fine Orchard, a good acres well-set in Grass. A fine Orchard, a good acres well-set in Grass. A fine Orchard, a good acres well-set in Grass. A fine Orchard, a good acres in small Grain, 40 of 50 acres in small Grain, other necessary out buildings. I will also sell at the same time the well-known Jack SAMPSON! all times. All orders to him by Mail, enclosing Cash, will be promptly attended to, and the decelebrated Stallion "BOSTON;" 12 head of Horses, including Mares and Colts, some of the Mares are now in foal: Cattle; Sheep; Hogs; Farming Utensils, &c. I have also 15 fat. two Farming Utensils, &c. I have also 15 fat two year old Mules, and seven Mule Colts.

TERMS-The Farm will be sold for one third Cash, the balance in two equal annual payments; the stock will all be sold on 12 months time, except the Mules, they will be sold for Cass. Notes with GOOD SECURITY will be required before the property is removed.

F. M. McINTYRE.

Elizaville, Ky., Feb. 26th, 1868-2w

NEW GRAIN, GROCERY,

COMMISSION HOUSE, Corner of 3rd & Market Streets.

MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, CROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brook-over, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in cash or WHEAT, RYE and BARLEY. I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line; all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY. Commission, Storage & Forwarding Busines attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.

june 19th, 1862.

BEN PHISTER.

RUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

CYRUP .- Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for low by BEN PHISTER,

Cor. 3rd & Market streets. june 19 COBACCO of all grades and prices, for sale By BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

june 19 VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by inne 19. BEN PHISTER.

WHISKY a very choice article for harvest use for sale low by BEN PHISTER. A PPLE BRANDY- old and mellow of bes

quality, in store and for sale by june 19

BEN PHISTER. FISH.--Mackerel and White Fish, in barrels, hf. barrels quarter barrels and kits, of best brands for sale at lowest rates by june 19

BEN PHISTER.

TEA-a very superior article, the best importded, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

R ICE--the pure Carolina Rice, for sale by june 19 BEN PHISTER. CANDLES .-- Star & Summer Mould Candles

of best quality, at BEN PHISTER'S SOAP & STARCH, of best brands, for sale low By BEN PHISTER. june 19

BACON WANTED.—I am buying clear sides at highest cash prices. BEN PHISTER. WHEAT, RYE & BARLEY WANTED.-I am constantly in the market and paying highest prices. BEN PHISTER, Cor. 3rd & Market street.

#### LOUIS STINE MERCHANT TAILOR

AND GENTS FURNISHER, SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY .. KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A in his line, which he is prepared to dispose of at the lowest rates for "CASH." He solicits a call frm his friends and pledges his best efforts to

LOUIS STINE. june 12, 1862, WHEN YOU COME TO THE CITY

STOP AT THE

DONIPHAN HOUSE!

WHERE YOU CAN GET

YOUR MEALS FOR 25 CENTS!! [October 30th 1862] ALEX. POWER, W. J. ROSS, A. J. NEWELI

ALEX. POWER & CO. WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Lipuors, TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

Corner of Market and Third Streets, MAYSVILLE, KY.

DONIPHAN HOUSE, (FORMERLY THE PARKER HOUSE.)

Cash paid for Wheat, Rye and Barley.

Between Sutton and Wall Streets, MAYSVILLE, - - - - KENTUCKY

Daily Stages leave the door for all points in the interior. [june 19,1862-1y.

#### FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES FOR SALE!

PERSONS contemplating planting this Spring, would do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I have a very choice selection of Fruit Trees that I can recommend with confidence. My entire stock is the work of my own raising, and can guarantee its correctness.

THOMAS BIGGER. At the Maysville Cemetery Orders addressed to me at Maysville, wil eceive prompt attention.

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE. WE have arranged with Nat Poyntz. for the sale of our stock of Seed Potatoes. They are selections made from the best varieties that now grow, are all white Fleshed and very

B. Powell, where NAT Poyntz can be found a.

[Eagle copy 2 mos. and charge Bulletin] FOR HIRE!

A NEGRO WOMAN-Good Cook, Washer and Ironer-encumbered with a child 15 months old, Apply to ANTHONY KILLGORE, Fernleaf P. O

jan15-8w

Mason Co., Ky.



"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers, For the whole boundless Continent is ours." DR. ROBACK'S

BLOOD PURIFIER

and BLOOD PILLS

have been introduced to the public for more than six years, and have acquired an Immense Popularity,

far exceeding any Family Medicines of a

similar nature in the market.

An appreciating public was not long in discovering they possessed remarkable Curative Properties,

and hence their Rapid Sale and consequent profit to the Proprietor,

thus enabling him to expend Many Thousands of dollars each year in advertising their merits, and publishing the

Numerous Certificates which have been showered upon him from All harts of the Country. The peculiarity of the Blood Purifier and Pills

is that they strike at the root of Disease, by eradicating every particle of impurity In the Blood, for the life and health of the body depends upon the purity of the blood.

If the blood is poisoned, the body drags out a miserable existence. These medicines

Are Unequaled for curing Liver Complaint. Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Female Complain.s, Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Old Sores,

Leucorrhœa,

Erysipelas,

Eruptions, Tumors, Fits, Scrofulous Consumption, etc. ONE person writes, her daughter was cured of fits of nine years' standing, and St. Vitus' dance of two years.

Sick Headache,

St. Anthony's Fire

ANOTHER writes, his son was cured after his flesh had almost wasted away. The doctors pronounced the case incura-ANOTHER was cured of Fever and Ague after trying every medicine in his reach. ANOTHER was cured of Fever Sore

which had existed fourteen years. ANOTHER of Rheumatism of eight Cases innumerable of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint could be mentioned in which the Purifier and Pills

Work like a Charm, The Blood Pills are the most active and thorough pills that have ever been introduced.

They act so directly upon the Liver, exciting that organ to such an extent as

that the system does not relapse into its former condition, which is too apt to be the case with simply a purgative pill. They are really a Blood and Liver Pill,

which, in conjunction with the Blood Purifier, will cure all the aforementioned diseases, and, of themselves, will relieve and cure Headache, Costiveness, Colic Pains, Cholera Morbus, Indigestion, Pain in the Bowels,

Try these medicines, and you will never regret it.

Ask your neighbors, who have used them, and they will say they are Good Medicines,

and you should try them before going for

Dizziness, etc.

a physician. Get a Pamphlet or Almanac of my local agent, and read the certificates, and if you have ever doubted you will Doubt no more.

As a proof that the Blood Purifier and Pills are purely vegetable, I have the certificates of those eminent chemists, Professors Chilton of New York, and Locke of Cincinnati.

Read Dr. Roback's Special Notices and Certificates published in a conspicuous part of this Paper from time to time.

Price of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Purifier, \$1 per bottle, or \$5 per half dozen. Of the Scandinavian Vegetable Blood Pills, 25 cents per box, or 5 boxes for \$1.

Principal Office and Salesroom, No. 6 East Fourth St., 3d Building from Main St., Cincinnati, O. Laboratory, No. 18 Hammond Street.

FOR SALE BY J. J. WOOD, Maysville, MACKEY & WOOD, do, JOHN RICHARDSON; Mayslick, W. D. WOOD, Sardis,
JOHN B. HOWARD, Orangeburg.
THOS. WILLIAMS, Germantown,
ROBT. STEVENSON. Murphysville, BULLOCR & SULLIVAN, Dover, And by Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

L. H. LONG,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

GRAIN, FLOUR, TOBACCO, SALT, &C.,

Corner of Wall & 2nd Streets, MAYSVILLE, ----- KENTUCKY.

june 19, 1862-1y

LAND FOR SALE! 170 ACRES MASON COUNTY LAND

watered and timbered; set in grass of long standing; bounding on public roads; well calculated for Tobacco, and all kinds of grain, will be sold in whole or in parts to suit purchasers. A small tenement on the premises.

CHAS. E. DIMMITT,

Trustee of SINCLAR DIMMITT.

January 8-3m

The tall white pine trees in front of the antique red brick house were motionless in the balmy air; the sunshine lay in latticed gleams athwart the piazza floor; and far off on upland meadows, the voice of the distant reapers floated down, like sounds in a dream, to the ear of Ellice May, as she sat in the doorway, her work lying idly in her lap, and her eyes fixed on the hazy August hills. Beautiful eyes they weresoft, large and intensely black, fringed with dark lashes that almost shadowed her cheek. There was something eastern in the style of Ellice May's beauty—the olive cheek stained with rose; the small scarlet mouth; and the serene, straight features. As for the little hands-taper-fingered and pink-tipped-they certainly seemed made expressly to beckon dark-skinned slaves and wield jeweled sceptre. Nature owns no law of climate; and sometimes you are startled by finding this Arabian Nights' type of face among dove-eyed New England damsels just as fiery pomegranite blooming amidst blue-bells and mountain daisies on a farmhouse window ledge. Now, don't look off into vacancy so pro-

vokingly, Ellice! said a tall handsome man who was leaning against one of the columns of the piazza. "Do be gracious to a fellow who has driven all the way from town this broiling day just to catch a glimpse of your bright eyes !"

Elliee turned her head and smiled but thoughtfully still; it was plain she was thinking of something else.

How do you like my new pair of grays, Ellice? pursued her companion. I bought them with a special eye to your preferences. See them toss their heads under the pine branches. I can tell you there's blood

They are very pretty, said Ellice, quietly. Very pretty! and is that all you have to Ellice, what ails you to-day? I don't believe you care half so much for me as you used. Give me one of those old smiles, now-do-or I shall fancy that you haven't entirely forgotten your old penchant for Hugh Irving. I met him just below the turn of the road as I drove over-didn't stop to speak, however. By-the-way, Ellice, I've done a pretty smart stroke of business to-day, that, I imagine, will put Hugh Irving down for the present.

What do you mean, Frazer? said Ellice, suddenly rousing herself from her temporary abstraction.

I mean that we manœuvered the mortgage on the old Irving Place into our hands face. a weeker two ago, and foreclosed to-day at twelve o'lock, just half an hour after it became due. Foreclosed it?

Yes, and I defy Mr. Hugh to help himself. Of course they had no idea of the thing; I kept it prodigiously close, for I always wanted a chance to break Hugh Irving's pride, and fortune has favored me !- and dissipation, said Irving, bitterly. I should not wonder if he were en route times lawyer of his, blessedly unconscious! able to realize the stupendous fraud. The Irving Place must go for it will be next | None, as yet; but at the earliest practicamoney at so short a notice; and with all the officers of the law upon the track of this un rest, it won't be a bad arrangement for me pecuniarily speaking.

But Ellice had risen from her seat with reddened cheeks, and eyes that were liter- swer. ally wells of angry sparkle.

Frazer Martin, you are not in earnest? Never more so in my life, my love! You would not stoop to such a dishonorable, underhanded proceeding surely? Not at all dishonorable, Ellice; only a trick of the trade. To be sure it isn't generally done; but I would stretch a point or

Despicable! base! reiterated Ellice, wringing her hands passionately. Frazer, I never would have believed this of you.

Scold away, darling! said Martin caressingly touching her braids of shining black hair, as you might pet child.

lated. I like to see you get excited! eagerily, go immediately undo the work of

evil. Do not let Hugh Irving suffer for a tell you. The servants have brought in a MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY. the city, for Heaven's sake!

not bate my hold upon him. Then, Frazer, said Ellice, camly, our en-gagement is at an end. I will never marry

Now my darling, don't talk so! said Fra- the servants see that he has every care. zer Martin, coaxingly. You know very well that you love me—that you are my afthat you only want to tease me! He would have passed his arm about her room. waist, but she drew back with dignity.

I might have loved you once, Frazer, or dispelled the illusion. Henceforward you are no more than the merest stranger to me.' ing as their feet touched the thresh-hold of you serious, Ellice May?' "I am."

'And you really dismiss me from your presence?

'I do.' 'Very well. I accept the dismissal. Reor never!

patrimony he gained a wife who had learned them, I am weak and ill. I think I am to love himself. It was a ray of hope in the going to die. But send him away. Don't dark ness; and with brave heart he set to let him see me! I knew it would be detec. work to build up the fallen fabric of fortune | ted, but I though I could replace the mononce more.

Frazer Martin, as he read the marriage of erable speculation. Is it he, or only anoth-Hugh Irving and Ellice May, in the news- er troubled vision? papers. 'Just as they can afford! But,' he added, between his clenched teeth, 'if the coldiy. What have you to say for yourself? days of Faust were here once more I would sell myself to the Evil Ore, soul and body, for the chance of striking that man's cup of

happiness to the ground! change in the dark beauty of Ellice Irving. Irving, for her sake be charitable to me !-One or two threads of silver had, perhaps, I shall soon be beyond the reach of earthly interwoven themselves in the abundant aid or pardon. still as she stood, in the frosty October twi- his side.

light, shading her eyes with one fair jeweled hand, while the other pushed aside the crimson trails of the frost-touched vine which hung over the piazza pillars. Looking for her husband. Ah! there was no lovng eye to watch for Frazer Martin's erring

foot-steps! At length he came, welcome home by the glow of firelight, and the merry voice of little children and the peaceful calm of Ela fortunate man, because he had prospered exceedingly in its path of commerce; but what would the world have said could it have peeped into his bright home circle? The dim over of the sick turned mixture of the have peeped into his bright home circle? The dim eyes of the sick turned wistfully There must be an undiscovered word to express such bliss!

Irving, when at length the noisy crew of inclosing the amount by which my account little ones had been safely piloted to bed, is overdrawn. Rest in peace, for no act of and husband and wife were sitting together mine shall ever disturb your safety. -Hugh in a velvet easy chair, and Ellice - A sudden flush mounted to the wan on a low bottom beside him, her cheek rest- cheek where health's rosy tide should never ing on his knee, as she used to set in the mantle more. days of bridehood.

thought that crosses my mind. Yes, my

never have any secrets from me. stooped and kissed the diamond sparkling worthy of you-I never was!

I have an opportunity to-day, Ellice' to Don't speak in riddles, you provoking fel-

low! Speak out plainly, or I shall never be able to comprehend you, said Mrs. Irving. Listen, then, my dear wife, said Hugh, suddenly growing grave, almost stern in his and Ellice, than the gold of Ophir, or diamanner. You know that I have been in the monds from Golconda. The sun of Frazer habit of depositing, from time to time any unappropriated sums of money in the-Bank, at New York? Well, I had occasion. not long since, to send for a supply. It was I had slightly overdrawn my account. I STILL AHEAD! AND STILL AHEAD! duly forwarded to-day, with a notice that knew this to be impossible, as the balance lying there was nearly ten thousand dollars, and my order was but for five. On examining the statement of accounts sent on with the funds, I discovered that a check for five thousand dollars, bearing my signature, had ben presented and cashed some six months previously. Now I had never heard of the

And the name of the man who presented this check-this forged check, rememberwas Frazer Martin! Ellice grew pale, and clasped her hands

tightly together. Good heaven, Hugh, can this thing be possible? Not merely possible, love, but certain .-A fit winding up of his career of recklessness

I should not wonder if he were en route this moment to give directions to that old taken? asked Ellice, who seemed scarcely Piece Goods consisting of

to an impossibility for them to raise the ble hour to-morrow morning I shall set the detected felon.

> What is the consequences, Hugh? Imprisonment for life! was the stern au-

Ellice trembled, and half opened her lips, but there was no gleam of encouragement in the dark brow of her husband. O, Hugh, dear Hugh, to think that I

might have been the wife of this wretched Mr. Irving passed his hand fondly over his wife's hair, and drew her closer toward

two so make Hugh Irving feel my power. him, as if he would avert the merest thought of danger from her.

If you please ma'm, said a servant, putting his head in at the door, would you step into the hall a minute? The housekeeper wants to speak a word with you.

Mrs. Irving rose, and passed quietly out Tyou've ne idea how sweet you look with of the room. Hugh remained in his old those cheeks blazing and the great eyes di- position, gazing into the fire with set teeth CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT, STS and corrugated brow. In a moment his wife If it is really so, Frazer, pursued the girl, returned with a white, shocked face.

agerily, go immediately undo the work of Hugh—husband—I have a sad story to

mere legal technicality. Remember the poor, foot-sore creature, wearied with travel, place is his home—his all, Hasten back to and, I fear on the verge of fever. He fell, on the way side, a little way below, and Never! said Martin, decidedly, and with Bruce found him as he came back from staan air almost demoniac light in his eye. I bling your horse. He is worn to a skeleton and is row open to the public. tell you, Eilice, I hate the man, and I will with fatigue and privation-shall we take

Cer tainly, said Mr. Irving rousing himself with an effort from the train of thought in a man who has taught me to displse him. which he had been well-nigh absorbed; let

But Hugh, dearest, pleaded the wife looking with grieved, terrified eyes into his fianced wife. Tell the truth, now; own up his own will you come and see him? We have laid him on the sofa in the ante-

If you wish it, my dear, certainly, said I might have loved you once, Frazer, or Mr. Irving. Why what is the matter?—fancied that I did; but your own words have You tremble like a leaf.

O, my husband, murmured Ellice, paus-Martin's handsome brow darkened. 'Are the dco; only remember the Bible words, Maysville Foundry! "Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy."

Hugh Irving had no time to ask an explanation of her words, ere he found himself in the ante-room from which the servants had all been dismissed. There upon turn to first love, if you choose; but remem- the sofa, lay a wild-eyed man with dusty Corner of Front and Sutton Streets, ber, my fickle fair one, that you cannot smile garb and bleeding feet, his clothes in tatme back again when you are weared playing the coquette. Make your election now, several days' growth. As Mr. Irving ap- Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress proached he gave a faint cry, and endeav-'It is made; good evening, Mr. Martin!' ored to spring from his couch like one who said Ellice, calmly. And calmly she stood would flee, weakness and approaching illthere-her white dress fluttering in the sun- ness overpowered him, and he sank back on set breeze, while Martin twitched the reins the sofa, covering his face with his skeleton of his splendid grays from the post and hands. And, as he did so, Hugh Irving sprang into his carriage, driving off like a knew that he stood in the ghastly presence

of his deadliest foe, Frazer Martin. Noble little Ellice! she was true to her womanhood, true to herself; and even at the time when Hugh Irving lost his ancestral fled long, but I was not fast enough for ev before he knew it. I did not dream 'Quite romantic, upon my word!'-sneered that it would all swallowed up in that mis-

It is I Frazer Martin, returned Hugh. I can say nothing. I have no excuse to plead; but for God's sake do not deliver me into the hands of the law ! I would have fled beyond its reach, but you see how weak Twenty years had wrought but little I am! Have mercy on me! O, Hugh

braids of cbon hair, and the peach-blossom His piteously imploring voice-almost color of girlhood had given place to a softer abject in its entreaty-jarred on Irving's ear. rose on her cheeks; but Ellice was lovely He turned to Ellice, who stood silently at

Ellice, if I pursue the plans I had arranged, the officers of justice will be here at noon to-morrow; if not-

But you will not, dearest Hugh ! cried his wife, whose quick eye had detected the relenting change in his face. You will forgive, as we ourselves hope one day to be forgiven! For my sake dear love!

For your sake, sweet wife, and Heaven's! Aud Frazer Martin knew that he was

toward him, as the feeble hand was stretched forth.

Do not fear, Frazer, said Hugh, encour-But Hugh, something has annoyed you; Do, not fear, Frazer, said Hugh, encour-you look grave and thoughtful, said Mrs. agingly. I have sent a letter to the Bank,

It is most generous—noble—of you, Irving, and I feel acutely how little it is deserved. No revenge could cut to my heart like this. I shall not live long, but it would have been hard to end my days in a prison cell. Ellice—for I may call you once more by the sweet old name of our youth—I am You are a veritable witch, Ellice!-said ing, and I feel acutely how little it is de-Hugh, laughing. I believe you know ever served. No revenge could cut to my heart dearest, I have been excessively annoyed! have been hard to end my days in a prison Tell me about it, Hugh; you know you cell. Ellice-for I may call you once more by the sweet old name of our youth-I am She put her hand carressingly into his; he glad you married Hugh Irving. He is

A few days afterward he died, holding with his last grasp Hugh Irving's hand, and pay off a very old debt—to pay it with in- only passed out into the great unknown, terest. What do you advise? where neither friendship nor enmity could follow him.

The five thousand dollars-need we say it? was never missed; but instead there came a peace far more precious to Hugh Martin's life had not gone down upon their

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